What is claimed is:

1. A spinal gauge block and tool assembly for determining the distance between two adjacent walls on two adjacent vertebrae for the implant of a disc, comprising:

a spinal gauge block having a tapered configuration formed by a top surface and a bottom surface for respectively contacting the two adjacent walls and with said top surface and said bottom surface respectively extending along two planes which are spaced apart and angled with respect to each other to thereby be non-parallel planes,

said gauge block having a side surface intermediate said top and bottom surfaces with a first dimension and a second dimension respectively directly between said top and bottom surfaces and with said first dimension being greater than said second dimension and with said dimensions being located in diametrical opposed positions on said gauge block and thereby be located in conformance with the tapered configuration,

indicia on said gauge block marking the location of said greater dimension,

said side surface having two holes extending therethrough and into said gauge block and with said holes having respective central axes with one of said axes aligned with said indicia and the other of said axes being axially angulated relative to said indicia, and

a tool having an elongated axis and connectable to said gauge block through a selected one of said holes to thereby provide for two different angulated approaches to the two adjacent vertebrae and relative to said tool elongated axis.

2. The spinal gauge block and tool assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

said indicia is a line extending between the locations of said first dimension and said second dimension.

3. The spinal gauge block and tool assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

said holes are threaded holes for alternate screw-reception of said tool.

4. The spinal gauge block and tool assembly as claimed in claim 3, including:

a non-rotation connection between said gauge block and said tool for restraining rotation of said gauge block about said axis of said tool.

5. The spinal gauge block and tool assembly as claimed in claim 4, wherein:

said non-rotation is a tongue-and -groove connection for self-engagement upon screwing said tool into either selected one of said holes.

6. The spinal gauge block and tool assembly as claimed in claim 3, including:

said tool having a sleeve portion and a rotatable threaded portion in said sleeve portion for threaded engagement of said gauge block with said tool, and

markings along said tool for determining the depth of penetration of said tool into the patient's body.

8. A spinal gauge block and tool assembly for determining the distance between two adjacent walls on two adjacent vertebrae in preparation for implanting a spine-supporting disc between the two vertebrae, comprising:

a spinal gauge block having a tapered configuration extending along a plane and having a first side and a second side spaced apart along said plane and with said sides having respective heights and with said height of said first side being greater than said height of second side to thereby present the tapered configuration,

indicia on said gauge block marking the location of said height of said first side,

said first side having two holes with respective central axes and extending into said gauge block and with one of said two holes being axially aligned with said indicia and the other of said two holes being axially angulated relative to said indicia, and

a tool for positioning said gauge block between the two adjacent walls of the two adjacent vertebrae and said tool having an elongated axis and being connectable to said gauge block through a selected one of said two holes to thereby provide for two different angles of approach of said tool elongated axis toward the two adjacent vertebrae and, with the connection of said tool in either one of said two holes, said second side of said gauge block is presented in a leading position of movement toward the vertebrae relative to the remainder of said block and relative to said first side to thereby be pushed to a position between the two adjacent walls on the two adjacent vertebrae before the movement of said first side therebetween.

9. The spinal gauge block and tool assembly as claimed in claim 8, wherein:

said indicia is a line extending directly between the locations of said heights of said sides.

10. The spinal gauge block and tool assembly as claimed in claim 8, wherein:

said holes are threaded for alternate screw-reception of said tool and relatively angled appoximately ten degrees.

11. The spinal gauge block and tool assembly as claimed in claim 10, including:

a non-rotation connection between said gauge block and said tool for restraining rotation of said gauge block about

said axis of said tool.

12. The spinal gauge block and tool assembly as claimed in claim 11, wherein:

said non-rotation connection is a tongue-and-groove connection for self-engagement upon screwing said tool into either selected one of said two holes.

13. The spinal gauge block and tool assembly as claimed in claim 10, including:

said tool having a sleeve portion and a rotatable threaded portion in said sleeve portion for threaded engagement of said tool with said gauge block.

14. The spinal gauge block and tool assembly as claimed in claim 8, including:

a plurality of said gauge blocks of sizes different from each other for determining the distance between the two adjacent walls and being cylindrical in shape, and

said tool being a single one adapted to individually connect with all of said gauges blocks.

15. A method for determining the distance between two adjacent surfaces on two adjacent spinal vertebrae by pushing a gauge block between the two adjacent surfaces, comprising the steps of:

providing a spinal gauge block having a tapered configuration extending along a plane and having a first side and a second side spaced apart along said plane and with said sides having respective full heights and with said full height of said first side being greater than said full height of second side to thereby present the tapered configuration,

placing indicia on said gauge block for marking the location of said full height of said first side,

forming two holes in said first side and with said two

holes having respective axes and extending into said gauge block and with one of said two holes being at said full height of said first side and axially aligned with said indicia and the other of said two holes being axially angulated relative to said indicia, and

connecting a tool to said gauge block for pushing said gauge block between the two adjacent surfaces on the two adjacent vertebrae and providing said tool with an elongated axis and with the connecting of said tool to said gauge block being at a selected one of said two holes to thereby provide for two different angles of approach of said tool elongated axis toward the two adjacent vertebrae and thereby presenting said second side of said gauge block in a leading position relative to said first side in a push of said gauge block toward the two surfaces of the vertebrae and thereby push said second side to a position between the two adjacent surfaces on the two adjacent vertebrae before pushing said first side therebetween in both connections of said tool to said two holes.

16. The method for determining the distance between two adjacent surfaces on two adjacent vertebrae, as claimed in claim 15, including the step of:

providing a plurality of said gauge blocks of height sizes different from each other for determining the distance between the two adjacent surfaces.

17. The method for determining the distance between two adjacent surfaces on two adjacent vertebrae, as claimed in claim 16, including the step of:

providing one said tool and threadedly connecting said tool to selected ones of said gauge blocks.

18. A method for gauging the space between two adjacent surfaces on two adjacent vertebrae in a human patient having

a spine and an aorta extending adjacent to the spine, comprising the steps of:

providing a kit including a plurality of gauge blocks with each having a direction of taper and being of sizes different from each other and including a single elongated tool connectable individually to each of said gauge blocks and having an elongated axis,

providing two side-by-side separate connection accommodations on each of said gauge blocks for connection with said tool at respective angles relative to the direction of taper of said gauge blocks, and

alternately connecting said tool with said two separate connection accommodations for positioning said tool elongated axis in two separate locations relative to the aorta while placing one of said gauge blocks between said two adjacent surfaces.

19. The method for gauging the space between two adjacent surfaces on two adjacent vertebrae, as claimed in claim 18, including the step of:

providing the plurality of said gauge blocks of height sizes different from each other for determining the distance between the two adjacent surfaces and providing distance markings along said tool and relative to the position of said gauge block.

20. The method for gauging the space between two adjacent surfaces on two adjacent vertebrae, as claimed in claim 18, including the step of:

providing the one said tool with a threaded connection of said tool separately to all of said gauge blocks.

21. The method for gauging the space between two adjacent surfaces on two adjacent vertebrae, as claimed in claim 18, including the step of:

providing said gauge blocks with cylindrical shapes on an axis extending transverse to the direction of taper.

22. The method for gauging the space between two adjacent surfaces on two adjacent vertebrae, as claimed in claim 21, including the step of:

providing each said gauge block with two said connection accommodations and with each said connection accommodation having a longitudinal axis and thereby having two axes on each said gauge block and with a first one of said two axes being aligned with the taper of said gauge block and with a second one of said two axes being angulated relative to the taper and with said two axes being radial relative to said cylindrical shape and angled relative to each other.

23. The method for gauging the space between two adjacent surfaces on two adjacent vertebrae, as claimed in claim 22, including the step of:

threadedly connecting said tool separately to selected ones of said connection accommodations.